

MR. GRIGGS' RESIGNATION

Tendered to the President to Take Effect on March 31.

The Attorney General to Resume the Practice of Law in New York and New Jersey—Philander C. Knox Will Probably Be His Successor.

Attorney General Griggs will leave official life in Washington next Saturday and return to his home in Paterson, N. J. He has tendered his resignation to the President to take effect March 31. Mr. Griggs will immediately resume the practice of his profession. He said today that although he would reside in Paterson he would have an office at 27 Pine Street, New York, where he will be associated as counsel with the firm of Dill, Bonesteel & Baldwin.

Mr. Dill, the head of that firm, he said, has an extensive practice in corporation law and is widely known for his experience and capacity in that particular line. Mr. Griggs will also have offices in New Jersey. For the transaction of business in that State, he has formed a partnership under the firm name of Griggs & Dill. The offices of the New Jersey firm will be in the new Commercial Trust Building at Jersey City.

It is learned on high authority that the President has not offered the place of Attorney General to anyone, but it was said the probabilities are strong today that Philander C. Knox of Pittsburgh, will be appointed. The President has promised to relieve Mr. Griggs, at the latter's urgent request, on March 31, so it is expected the new Attorney General will have been selected and will have accepted the place by that time.

Friends of Solicitor General Richards are actively urging his nomination as a successor to Mr. Griggs. Senator Foraker and several members of the Ohio delegation in Congress saw the President again today in the interest of the Solicitor General. The President made no promises to them, however, and this strengthens the belief that he will select Mr. Knox.

Mr. Griggs became a member of the Cabinet in January, 1898, being appointed Attorney General to succeed Joseph McKenna who resigned to take the seat on the United States Supreme Court bench made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Justice Stephen J. Field. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate on January 25, 1898. Mr. Griggs resigned the office of Governor of New Jersey, on January 21, and took the oath of office as Attorney General on the same day.

He was born at Newton, N. J., on July 19, 1849, spent his boyhood days in that town and was there prepared for college. He entered Lafayette College in 1864, and graduated with the class of 1868. During the following two years he was engaged in the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He began the practice of law at Paterson in the same year.

He became interested in politics, both State and National, and was elected a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey in 1876 and 1877. After retiring from the Assembly he continued the practice of law at Paterson until 1882. He was then elected State Senator from Passaic for a term of three years. While in the upper house of the New Jersey Legislature he was a prominent figure in the important matters considered by that body.

In 1885 he was re-elected for a second term. In 1886 he was elected and served as President of the New Jersey Senate for a year.

In 1886 Mr. Griggs was nominated for Governor of New Jersey by the Republican party and elected in November of the same year. He was inaugurated at Trenton in January, 1889.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY A THEFT.

Boys Steal a Key That Will Open All Special Revenue Vaults.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The theft of a brass key from the office of Customs Inspector Brennan at the Sugar House, Washington Street, Jersey City, is causing the revenue officers endless trouble. The key is one that will open every special revenue vault in which jewelry and other valuables are stored and unless the key is recovered, an entirely new set of keys and locks will have to be supplied to prevent robbery. There are several special revenue vaults in Jersey City and many in the vicinity of this city. There is one in the Pennsylvania Railroad station and one at each of the large railroad terminals.

The key that was stolen is No. 259. Deputy Surveyor Theodore E. Reed, of the Third Division of the Customs Department, has issued an order to all revenue officers and to the police, calling upon them to use all diligence to recover the key and to prevent its illegal use. The office of Customs Inspector Brennan is in a small wooden building on the east side of Washington Street, just south of the Morris Canal basin. In the shanty he keeps his implements for examining the bags of sugar received at the plant of the American Sugar Refining Company, his books, and papers. In his desk with his papers he had the vault key. The shanty was broken open a few nights ago and the desk was rifled of its contents.

Detective William Eaton investigated the robbery and succeeded yesterday in discovering the perpetrators of it. They are two thirteen-year-old boys, who live in the vicinity of the sugar house. The boys were taken before United States Government officers. They broke down and declared that they meant to commit no crime, but broke into the place in a spirit of mischief. They were questioned regarding the disposition they made of the key and stoutly maintained that they lost it. The boys were permitted to go.

Pardoned by Governor McMillin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23.—"Butch" Bradley, alias George B. Bradley, or Caldwell, has been pardoned by Governor McMillin. He was serving a life sentence for the murder of John Mahoney, a partner in crime, in 1887. Bradley, Mahoney, and Joe O'Day, an Ohio crook, and escaped convict, engaged in a battle over a woman. Bradley was shot and killed by Mahoney. Later O'Day was sent to the penitentiary for shooting President S. R. Montgomery, the Memphis Jockey Club, while attempting burglary at his home.

Practice of the Oxford Crew.

LONDON, March 23.—The Oxford University crew rowed over the course from Putney to Mortlake today in 19 minutes and 25 seconds.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year.

PLEA FOR FILIPINO PRIESTS.

Mr. Chapelle Asked to Secure the Release of Political Offenders.

MANILA, March 23.—A number of native priests have petitioned Mr. Chapelle, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, to intercede for the liberation of Filipino priests who have been arrested on political charges.

The Federal party has extended its organization to Taal and Lemery in the Province of Batangas.

Upon General MacArthur's recommendation the act in regard to the disfranchisement of insurgents has been so amended as to extend its provisions from April 1 to May 1. The first order provided that rebels should be disfranchised by April 1. This would be disfranchised. This last move was taken with the idea of giving the aiders and abettors of the insurrection every chance to surrender.

The Fourth and Philippine Cavalry engaged the bands of Lacuna and Alejandro in the mountains of Penaranda, on March 18, and destroyed thirty rifles.

Major Garcia, an officer under General MacArthur, came into San Francisco de Malabon yesterday with twenty-one riflemen. One band of insurgents has refused to obey General Trias' order to surrender.

In addition, they have made a raid against their Colonel, Rosario, for his friendliness to the Americans. Rosario has gone with a force of Americans in pursuit of the band.

General Trias will visit the United States and he has given all the aid in his power to the military authorities here. Filipines are being surrendered by the insurgents at all points.

The roster of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, which has sailed for the United States, shows that originally the regiment had 50 officers and 1,243 men. Of this number, 41 officers and 325 men will return to the United States. One officer and 17 men were killed or died of their wounds. Five officers and 51 men remain here.

PEACE PLANS IN NEGROS.

The Organization of Civil Government Deferred Until May.

BACOLOD, Negros, P. I., March 23.—The Philippine Commission has decided to defer the organization of civil government here until May, when the island of Negros will be divided into two provinces and the local government, which was established under the administration of Governor General Otis, will be abolished. The unpopular poll tax will be retained and the present municipalities will be re-incorporated with the least possible disturbance of local conditions.

The people of the island have sent in almost unanimous petitions for the establishment of a provincial government under American authority.

FEWER TROOPS NEEDED.

A Report That the Regular Army Will Be Reduced.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A Washington dispatch to the "Commercial Advertiser" says:

"The rapid disintegration of the Insurrection in Luzon leads the War Department to believe that it will be unnecessary hereafter to keep more than 40,000 troops in the Philippines instead of 50,000 as at the present time. With only 40,000 men in the Philippines the strength of the regular army need not be more than 30,000. Thirty thousand men is regarded as a sufficient force for the military establishment in the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

"All preparations at the War Department, therefore, are on the presumption that the army is to be maintained at its minimum strength. Enlistments are coming in so rapidly that no need is felt of returning so far have averaged 1,000 a week and at that rate the department will soon have more men at its disposal than it can find places for. The term of service of the regular army will expire within the next few months. Those men will be allowed to leave the service, thus reducing the size of the army."

A FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

Flames Destroy a Music Hall and Damage Other Buildings.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—Fire, which started in a music hall at 8 o'clock, today, at 10 o'clock last night, destroyed that building, which had a frontage of sixty feet and was four stories high, in fifteen minutes. The flames seemed to burst out from the entire building at once. When the firemen arrived, there was no hope of saving the structure. The music hall was located in the center of the business district and for a time seemed certain that much greater damage must follow.

Within half an hour the fire had leaped over one building and found lodgment in the roof of the old Wisconsin Building, corner of Wisconsin Street and Broadway. By the hardest work the firemen kept it from spreading to the Sentinel Building, which is directly opposite. The loss on other buildings is \$40,000. Electric light wires were destroyed and the town was in darkness for the remainder of the night.

A SECRET MARRIAGE REVEALED

Bishop Satterlee's Nephew Weds a Swedish Girl.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The announcement made today of the marriage of Rev. Dr. Satterlee, Jr., of St. Vincent's Church, to Miss Eiba Louise Peterson, on March 16, was a great surprise to all the friends of the youthful bridegroom. He is the son of Dr. Satterlee, the well-known Episcopal minister of Washington, D. C. It was his cousin, Herbert Livingston Satterlee, who married a daughter of A. Pierpont Morgan last fall.

Dr. Satterlee, Jr., is a student at the University of Wisconsin, where he is making a specialty of the Swedish language. In the course of his studies he met Miss Peterson, who is a Swede.

On March 16 they were secretly married at St. Vincent's Church, New York, by the Rev. Mr. Oliver. The secret was kept until yesterday, when the young couple were seen in the company of relatives by his father and told him the whole story.

SMALLPOX UNDER CONTROL.

Encouraging Report From the Sanitary Board of Health.

SEAFORD, Del., March 23.—The local Board of Health has given out the following:

"The situation in Seaford relative to the smallpox case grows more encouraging every day. There are no new cases to report. Everything is protected by quarantine, and we believe there is practically no danger in coming to Seaford now, as the disease is confined to the business section, with the exception of two very light cases, which are carefully looked after."

"The Board of Health has taken all precautions necessary to protect the town from further contagion. There are only twenty cases now in various stages, all comparatively light."

"Where It Touches It Heals."

Zema-Cura positively cures eczema and all skin diseases. At all drug stores.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

Advertised for Sunday, March 24, at Columbia. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

The Christian Science Lecture.

Advertised for Sunday, March 24, at Columbia. Will be given at the National Theatre, same hour.

CHARGES TO BE PRESSED

A Thorough Investigation of the Frankford Arsenal Case.

Attorneys for the American Ordnance Company Declare That They Are Not Acting From Selfish Motives—Mr. Root's Alleged Letter.

The publication yesterday of the charges made against the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, of Derby, Conn., by Hopkins & Hopkins, attorneys for the American Ordnance Company, in which it is alleged that the former company was given the use of the Frankford Arsenal, United States property, for the manufacture of guns and ammunition for the Colombian Government, has caused much comment among Government officials and army officers.

Comptroller Tracewell will notify Secretary Root of the charges made in the brief and will then take action against the Driggs-Seabury Company, after giving the latter time to state its case.

The charges will be fully investigated and a decision in the case may be expected within a few days.

It is denied by War Department officials, including those of the Bureau of Ordnance, that Secretary Root ever wrote a letter to the Driggs-Seabury Company blaming them for their action, and it is denied that there is on file at the War Department any statement from the Driggs-Seabury Company admitting, in effect, the charges.

The attorneys for the American Ordnance Company, however, have in their possession what they claim to be a copy of a letter written by Secretary Root to the Driggs Company. The communication follows:

"Gentlemen: I am informed that you have sold and delivered to the Republic of Colombia a number of 6-pound guns for the armament of a cruiser, and have delivered to them 2,000 rounds of ammunition for such guns, and are about to deliver an additional 2,000 rounds.

"Under the contract made by you with the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, April 15, 1895, you are now in default by the non-delivery of 2,500 rounds of ammunition for 6-pound guns, all of which, by the terms of the contract, should have been delivered by August 5, 1895, and by the non-delivery of 5,000 rounds called for by the supplemental order under the same contract.

"On October 1, 1895, in order to facilitate you in performing this contract, which you appeared otherwise unable to perform, and to enable the Government to get the desired ammunition, permission was given you to use the large press at the Frankford Arsenal for the purpose of drawing the ammunition cases to be furnished under this contract.

"I am informed that the ammunition furnished by you to the Colombian Government is contained in cases of which has as yet been delivered in cases of this press under the permission referred to. You have no right to use the cases thus manufactured for any other than the purpose of filling your contract with the United States Government. You had no right to use your plant and machinery for the manufacture of guns and ammunition for other customers, leaving your contract with this Government unfulfilled.

"The violation of your obligation to this Government appears to be all the more flagrant because of the fact that on the 8th of July, 1895, you obtained a further extension from this Government for the delivery of forty 6-pound, and forty 15-pound rapid fire guns, all of which under the terms of the contract should have been delivered by the 1st of August, 1895, and none of which has as yet been delivered.

"An opportunity will be afforded you at any time during the coming week ending Saturday, 16th, to make any statement in writing you may desire to make upon the subject, and to give any reasons you may have why recourse should not be had to the remedies stipulated for by the fifth clause of the above-mentioned contract.

"Yours, respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, "Secretary of War."

"The Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Kellogg Building, Washington, D. C."

In the brief of the American Ordnance Company's counsel is the following, which they claim is the part of the defence bearing directly on that of the Driggs-Seabury Company's attorneys, and which it is asserted is now on file at the War Department:

"That since April, 1895, they had given to the department a greater number of rounds of ammunition (6-pounder) than that they were called for in their contract; that the 2,500 rounds of ammunition referred to by Mr. Root they had on hand and were ready for delivery, and were only prevented from doing so for the reason that the Ordnance Department had made so many repeated changes in regard to the quality of powder to be used.

"That default as to the 5,000 rounds called for by supplementary order was erroneous for the same reason, and that under recent directions from the Ordnance Department it would be about two months before the powder authorized could be ready for the remaining ammunition.

"That in work upon cartridge cases at the Frankford Arsenal they had paid all expenses of running plant and labor, as well as the much greater part of the work and labor done at Derby; that they had also paid for all material employed, and thought that the product was their property until the Ordnance Department had received and paid for it.

"That while they were supplying themselves with plants requisite to do the work and while they were the Colombian Government, they could not get from this Government, having in mind that they still had 2,000 on hand and could replace the 522 and manufacture enough additional to keep their contracts as soon as they could get the proper powder to go with them."

NO WORD FROM CHINA.

The Reported Rejection of the Manchurian Agreement Discredited.

Minister Wu called at the State Department this morning and had a brief conference with Secretary Hay. He said he had no information from China and declared that he had heard nothing to confirm the report that China had rejected the Russo-Chinese agreement in regard to Manchuria.

The Department of State is also without any information indicating the rejection of the treaty by China, and is not inclined to credit the report to that effect.

It is believed that had China taken such action, Mr. Rockhill would not delay in informing this government, and the fact that he has not reported on the subject is said to indicate that no new action has been taken by China.

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS.

Sibutu and Cagayan Islands Now Owned by the United States.

Ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Spain, by which the two islands were ceded to the United States, were exchanged today at the State Department by Duke de Arcos, the Spanish Minister, and Secretary Hay. The treaty by which Spain ceded the islands to the United States was made last November and ratified at the last session of Congress. The Spanish Government also ratified the treaty and it only remained to exchange the ratifications and conclude the negotiations.

The consideration provided in the treaty was the payment to Spain by the United States of \$100,000. This amount was appropriated by Congress in the Philippine bill and payment was made to Duke de Arcos this morning in the form of a Treasury warrant for the full sum.

The islands of Sibutu and Cagayan were not included in the Treaty of Paris, but were considered by the United States, both to complete the possession of the entire Philippine group and to prevent their occupancy by any undesirable power.

CONGER'S NEPHEW BANKRUPT.

Petition Filed Shows Big Liabilities and Small Assets.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Kenyon B. Conger, partner, of 15 Wall Street, who lives at Irvington, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of \$53,585 and assets of \$1,567.

Mr. Conger is a nephew of the United States Minister to China and a son of the late John B. Conger, who was a member of many enterprises at Akron and Zanesville, Ohio, and Muncie, Ind.

Myers, Goldsmith & Brenner, his attorneys, said that the liabilities were all on the part of the father, and that the son was not liable for them. The son's only liability was put on the schedule, such as liability as stockholder in the American Silica Sand Company and the Zanesville Street Railroad Company, liability as co-owner of the Muncie Land Company, and the Zanesville Railway and Electric Company, and liability as joint maker of notes with A. L. Conger and others.

The liabilities were principally incurred by his father, who died in 1895, and who was a member of many enterprises at Akron and Zanesville, Ohio, and Muncie, Ind.

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OUTWITTED THE BRITISH

Commandant Fourie Gets Through the Lines Near Thabanchu.

Kitchener About to Begin Important Operations North of Pretoria—De la Rey Attacking British Convoys. The Johannesburg District Fight.

LONDON, March 23.—Boer Commandant Fourie, who was last reported as surrounded by British troops near Thabanchu, has broken through to the south, according to a despatch from Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony. It was confidently expected that Fourie and his men would be taken. In making his escape, however, he was forced to abandon 20 prisoners, 5,000 horses, and 140,000 sheep. British troops are in pursuit.

A despatch from Pretoria indicates that General Kitchener is about to inaugurate a series of important operations to the northward of that place, where Boer raiders have recently been committing serious depredations. It is understood that a determined effort will be made to capture the bands of burghers which have been causing a great deal of trouble in the environs of the former Transvaal capital.

Colonel Plumer's men are now camped in Pretoria and will take part in the northward movement.

General Delarey, the Boer commander, is now operating against Colonel Cunningham in the Western Transvaal. For some time past there has been continuous skirmishing. It is said in Pretoria that Delarey is hard pressed for foodstuffs, as he is constantly attacking convoys with supplies for the British.

A despatch from Cape Town says that the fight between the British and Scheepers' commando of Boer invaders in the Jansenville district, about 15 miles north of Port Elizabeth, proved most disastrous to the burghers, according to reports received there. Forty-five dead Boers were found on the field, in addition to some twenty wounded. The Boers were constantly under a hot rifle and gun fire.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that the Boer Commander-in-Chief, General Botha, gave no specific objections to the peace terms offered by Lord Kitchener.

Mr. Chamberlain added that all the correspondence on the subject had been published except a private telegram from General Botha which stated that he was not prepared to accept the terms offered by Lord Kitchener.

TRANSVAAL MINES RESUME.

Gold Shipments to London Expected to Soon Begin.

LONDON, March 23.—Several of the more important Transvaal gold mines have been permitted to start operations and it is expected in well-informed circles that others will be allowed to resume work shortly.

Transvaal gold shipments will soon be coming into the London market and the first time in two years.

EDUCATED AT GEORGETOWN.

Right Rev. John T. Sullivan Expires in Parkersburg, W. Va.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 23.—The Right Rev. John T. Sullivan, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Charleston, died in St. Joseph's Hospital here yesterday afternoon, after an illness of several months. He was sixty-seven years of age, and was ordained a priest by Bishop Whelan, the first Bishop of the diocese, in 1871.

He was educated at the Georgetown College, and was a member of the Society of the Holy Name. He was rector of the Cathedral at Wheeling, then rector at Charleston, chaplain of the West Virginia State Prison, and several years pastor at Charleston. All the Catholic clergy in the State have been notified, and most of them will be present at his funeral, which will likely be held on Monday.

He was a native of Ireland, and was educated at the Georgetown College, and was a member of the Society of the Holy Name. He was rector of the Cathedral at Wheeling, then rector at Charleston, chaplain of the West Virginia State Prison, and several years pastor at Charleston. All the Catholic clergy in the State have been notified, and most of them will be present at his funeral, which will likely be held on Monday.

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BLAMED FOR THE RIO DISASTER.

The Late Captain Ward and the Pilot Held Responsible.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Capt. O. F. Boles and J. K. Bulger, United States inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, have been held responsible for the wreck of the City of Rio de Janeiro on February 22, at the entrance of the Golden Gate.

Their decision places the blame for the disaster on the late Captain Ward and Pilot Officer Bulger. Ward was in command of the ship, and Bulger was the pilot. They were both held responsible for the wreck of the City of Rio de Janeiro on February 22, at the entrance of the Golden Gate.

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CHARGED WITH MATRIDE.

A New Jersey Man Arrested on His Brother's Accusation.

FREEDHOLD, N. J., March 23.—At the instance of his brother, Thomas Levis was committed here without bail today on a charge of killing his aged mother and setting fire to her house to conceal evidence of the crime.

On March 1 Peter Levis, who lived near his mother's house at Sweetman, near Freehold, had his attention called by a neighbor to a strange glow showing through the windows of his mother's dwelling.

When he went to the door he found his mother lying on the floor of her room, and was burning. Her clothing was on fire, and she was screaming. Peter extinguished the flames, and a doctor was called, but Mrs. Levis died of her burns.

Coroner Vanderveer investigated the case, but detected no suspicious circumstances. Peter persuaded the authorities to investigate. Prosecutor Foster and the jury found Peter guilty of the crime, and he was committed to the State Prison for life.

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